By General John H. Rice.

While hundreds of good, honest, conscientious men went from Kansas to that conference, it is also true that every crank, shyster, socialist, anarchist and repudiator in Kansas (and there were many of the three first-named classes) that had joined the people's party or alliance, also went to Cin-

Was that meeting a "conference! was that a serious discussion of the principles of the St. Louis platform from a national standpoint? Did it not more closely approximate a wild mob than a gathering of intellectual men for a serious matter? Did not the mass of the Kansas delegation go there with a "whoop and hurrah" for the instant creation and organization of a new party? And as a matter of fact did not Kansas cast a majority of the votes cast upon that question? I so understand it. Had their action, however, been based upon the "St. Louis agree ment," it might have been well. But the serpent was there to beguile. It was at Ocala, and even that intelligent assembly was beguiled into the adoption of the wild, visionary, impractica ble and ruinous schemes of what is known as the sub-treasury, it being Dr. Macune's bantling, which was a violstion by the alliance of the St. Louis agreement. The Cincinnati conference assumed to bring this new party into being at once, at the demand of these Kansas cranks, with a few others from Indiana, Minnesota and other states and they, too, beguiled by this same serpent, and drunk on a wild, political excitement, endorsed this sub-treasury scheme, and came home shouting it as the sheet anchor of all their hopes.

Right there commenced the Iliad of our party's woes. Remember that at this time the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, citizen's alliance, Knights of Labor, colored citizens' alliance or the grange had not adopted the subtressury scheme. As soon as this con-ference launched the party in this way upon the country, and even before Messrs. Peffer, Simpson, Mrs. Lesse Prof. Vincent, notably, and others, conceived the idea that they were specially called, not by any regular constituted authority, but evidently prompted by a misconception of their ability and urged by their innate egotism and selfnrance to go forth as missionaries to carry glad tidings "to the people," promising deliverance through slander repudiation, socialism and disgusting nonsense. It was a mercenary missi

for there were ducate behind it.

They went forth, as it were, on the wings of the wind, to New York -they were brave-and bearded Wall street in its own den. Then to Georgia; away to Ohio and Indiana; then to Texas and back to Kentucky, and

Kansas, their own home; Kansas that made them all they are—that gave them all they have, was slandered and traduced until "calamity" hung like a pall over her beautiful prairies, and she became a sneer and a by-word.

This earthly paradise was by her own citizens, some of them bonored with seats in the councils of the pationdeliberately stripped of all her "bright robes of glory." They flew from state to state, like a besom of destruction, to bring diagrace upon Kansas, the "queen of the west," and to make the world believe she was only a characterless barlot. This cannot be gainsayed.

Senator Peffer said in Cooper tute, New York: "One-half the homes in this country are mortgaged for more than they are worth. If the whole state of Kansas was put up at auction at thirty days' notice, it would not bring enough to pay her indebted-

Jerry Simpson said in New York that "Kansas property would not sell for enough to pa, the debts of the peo-Peffer said in speeches in Texas and Kentucky (or was so reported and never denied) that "9,000,000 homes in the United States were mortgaged."

And Dr. McCune, editor of the Econ

omist, catching the scent of this "calamity howl," published to the world The people of Kansas owe on mortgages, bills of sale, deeds of trust, etc., \$464,000,000. The facts are," said he, "Kansas is bankrupt and her people

All the smaller fry, Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, reiterated these abominable falsehoods all over the land until the credit of our people was ruined. Another representative of this insan-calamity howl, Mr. Clover, congress man, and vice president of the national alliance, disgraced himself by writing to the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., who hold a mortgage on his farm upon which several installments of interest are due: "I don't expect to ever have to pay your mort-gage—the legislature will relieve me

Senator Peffer should have known that there were but 12,500,000 homes in the United States and that the records showed that only 2,500,000 were mort gaged at all.

Simpson and Peffer should both have known that the highest reliable esti-mate of our indebtedness, and which Peffer admitted in a discussion with Peffer admitted in a discussion with Burton to be approximately correct, was only \$167,000,000. And they should have known that the wheat, corn, oats, flax, sorghum, hay, horses, cattle, hoge, aheep, poultry, butter, eggs and fruits in 1889 and 1890, averaged for each year, actually sold for \$220,000,000, and the same will easily sell the present year for \$260,000,000.

Again, Congressman Jerry Simpson a speech said: "Our mineralogists in a speech said: "Our mineralogists and miners can approximately compute the amount of gold and silver in our mountains, and I am in favor of issuing greenbacks based upon these precious metals unmined."

ongressman Osis, not to let "Herod" absed of him, promulgated the chi-cal scheme of the "paper money a" while Heaster Peliar, who was

elected by the alliance on a pro of faith in the St. Louis platform one of the recent discussions with I ton, proclaimed himself a protection sions with Bur As the amazing and crowning set of his folly, in the face of the anti-monop-

oly principle so strongly pronounced by the alliance and St. Louis platform the state alliance of Kansas entertained the proposition, and appointed a committee to consider it, of a partnership between the state alliance and a combin of capitalists of Wall street, who agree to furnish \$20,000,000 to do all the mercantile business of Kansas for a share in the profits. What consistency and what conception of honesty in adherence to principle is here ex-

PROTECTION POINTERS

Five hundred members and guests of the Home Market club atte the testimonial in honor of the leaders of legislation, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. At the round table in the center of the dining hall sat General W. F. Draper, who presided; Gov-ernor-elect William E. McKinley, of Ohio; Senators Aldrich and Hoar, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon. A. W. Beard, Hon. E. A. Morse, ex Governor A. H. Rice, ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. Alden Speare, Poetmaster Thomas N. Hart, and T. J. Coolridge. After two hours had been spent in the discussion of the elaborate menu, General Draper called to order, and, referring to Draper called to older, and, tariff ques-the practical nature of the tariff question, mentioned McKinley's name. was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, the company rising and giving three cheers for "The Future President of the United States."

The assembly adjourned to Tremo Temple, where General Draper delivered the opening speech. He referred to McKinley's election as a pleasant feature of the late election, and said that Massachusetts would see her interests in the long run to be with pro-

After discussing briefly the revenue tariff and free raw material doctrine, he spoke a few words in praise of the Mc-Kinley bill, and then introduced Senator George F. Hoar, who canvassed the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Major McKinley's name may sound harsh just now to English ears, but sooner or later English ears will learn that the policy with which he is identified is also the hope of humanity, freedom and progress the world over.'

Major McKinley followed Senator Hoar. He was warmly cheered, and during the forty minutes he was speak-ing he said: "The Home Market club and republican party do not believe in direct taxation except in the presence of a national emergency, but that we should never tax ourselves so long sa we can find the products of other people to tax. There comes a time when a reveque tariff fails because the people have grown too poor to send mon to buy; but a protective tariff neve fails. Under it we have reached the first rank in the world. No one knows from personal realization of a burden that there is such a thing in existence as an American protective tariff, and man is not very much hurt if he does not know it.

"If it is foreign trade you want, the best this government ever enjoyed was under the protective periods of its history. I will tell you when we can have free trade: Whenever the nations of the world will bring their conditions up to ours. Whenever they will pay to their laborers the same wages we pay to ours, we will meet them in the neutral markets of the world, and it will be the survival of the fittest."

Senator Aldrich, while epeaking 'raw materials," said: "It is repeatedly charged that the legislation in regard to coal and pig iron, which is alleged to be so detrimental to the interests of New England, has been adopted at the dictation of Pennsylvania. This statement is wholly without foundation in fact. In so far as Pennsylvania's interests in coal are concerned, they would be best served by an arrangement with Canada for a free exchange between the two countries. Pennsylvania would then supply a much larger portion of the coal consumption of the Dominion than is possible under the existing conditions, and she has nothing to lose from a competition with the maratime provinces in any market she now holds. It is well understood in Washington by everyone familiar with the subject that the representatives of West Virginia and Maryland, and not those of Penn-

and Maryland, and not those of rennsylvania, are the people most interested in maintaining duties upon coal."

Ex-Speaker Reed last spoke, briefly
and chiefly upon topics of local interest.
In closing, he said: "If raw material is
that on which no human labor has been bestowed, as has been said, where under the world is such a thing? It is a strange idea that what goes into the mili should be free and what comes out should be protected. It is a clear case of endeavoring to kill by decay."

THE WORLD'S DEBT.

Another bulletin has been showing that the net indebtedness of the world in 1890 aggregated \$26,917, 096,000, of which amount the debt of the government of the United States constituted 3.40 per cent; the total debt of the several states and territories together with that of their respective counties, 1.36 per cent, and the total debt of all foreign countries 95.24 per cent. Assuming that five persons con-stitute a family, the average debt per family for the year above named was \$78.15 in the United States, \$352 in the Argentine Republic, \$354.20 in Austria-Hungary, \$315.50 in Belgium, \$61.90 in Bolivis, \$581.75 in France, \$214.75 in Baden; \$300.10 in Bavaris, \$449.10 in Bremen, \$474.25 in Hamburg, \$438.95 in Great Britain and Ireland, \$387.60 in Cape of Good Hope, ireland, \$887.60 in Cape of Good Hope, \$287.55 in Canada, \$1,117.10 in Aus-tralia and Oceanica, \$330.80 in Italy, \$477.80 in the Netherlands, \$728.85 in Pera, \$569.25 in Spain, \$879.40 in Egypt. Why the colouitying should wants their walls at home with such a lieve is past all understand

The editor of the national newspape organ of the alliance, published at Washington, is sick of his party and of his mission in journalism, and has de-termined to join the republican party, if reports be true. He is quoted as saying: "I am going to join a party that stands for something, which has positive views, and knows how to advocate and how to defend them; which seeks and generally secures prosperity for the people, and which usually wins. I am tired of chasing the will-o'-thewisps of the third party movements. The leaders in them pretend that they are endeavoring to rid the people of boss rule. In reality they are seeking elevate themselves to boss-ship which, if successful, would be more tyrannical because more ignorant than the dominations of the leaders or of the

bosses in the two great parties."
Undonbtedly this expresses the convictions of thousands of good men who have been honestly seeking reform through the medium of the alliance party. A reform movement, to retain the confidence of honest citizens, must give evidence of reform purposes of practical and sensible sort. Whe nothing is apparent, however, but some wild experimental schemes and a general scramble for office, it is not surprising that good men are becoming disgusted and returning to the only party that has accomplished any genu-ine reform work for the past thirty years. No patriotic citizen, no matter that his politics, can contemplate in his quiet moments the grand achievements of the republican party without a feeling of pride that he is one of the sovereigns in this great kingdom of the people.

ARE THESE LINCOLN'S WORDS?

In a recent issue of the New Nation I find this alleged quotation from President Lincoln:

To the Kanasa City Star.

"I see, in the near future," said Abraham Lincoln in 1865, "a crists approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corrup-tion in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the

nidst of the war." The same extract has been floating through the journals of anarchy and socialism for several years, and has been a favorite paragraph with pessimistic orators in their appeals to the passions the poor.

It does not appear in any of the published messages, speeches or letters of Luccoln. The internal evidence is against its authenticity. The words, the style, the construction are like nothing in his composition. Mr. Nicolay, his former secretary, bas never seen nor heard such expressions in the writings or utterances of President Lincoln.

Evidently it is a malignant and clumsy forgery. Yours,

JOHN J. INGALLA.

WAGES ARE RISING.

From the Chicago Journal.

Atchison, Kan., Nov. 17.

Wages are going up for goods pro-tected by the McKinley tariff. At the Barnaby mill, Fall River, wages for weaving have been increased as follows: On 55 cent goods to 69 cents per cut, and on 81 cent goods to 90 cents. The agent has agreed to remove the warps from the looms on which \$1.30 per cut was being paid. The managers of the Wamsutta mill No. 5, New Bedford, Mass., have voluntarily increased the wages on various grades. On certain patterns of goods the increase amounts to 9 cents per cut. The same increase has been made in plain and fancy goods, scarcity of help being the reason assigned. At a recent meeting of furnace owners of the Mahoning Valley, beld at Youngstown, Ohio, it was decided to advance the wages of all employes 10 per cent.

IS A CHECK MONEY?

from the McPterson, Kan., Republican According to the theory of certai people, whatever will pay a debt is noney; whatever will not cannot be so fied. In other words, the power of debt-paying is the sole criterion. Some days ago, somebody paid us a check for \$1.50. Shortly afterward we paid it out to another party. Yesterday in one of the stores we saw a man pay that same check to another party. In-quiry developed the fact that it had already paid debts to the amount of \$6, and was still going the rounds. Now is that check money, or is it not?

HOW TARIFF REDUCES PRICES.

from the Dry Goods Economi How does this sound? The largest nanufacturer of Union suit underwe tates to the trade in Boston: "My prices for next spring are from 10 to 15 per cent less than heretofore. Why? My increased production of these goods allows me to make them at a less expense in manufacture."

THE markets of the world, from tree trade standpoint, no longer exist. Every important nation except England and Belgium is fenced in by a tariff. The continental nations, after a trial of

STATE AFFAIRS

And Capital City News of State Interest

Kaneas at the Fair.

retary Smith, of the board of yers, has sent out blank charters used in local organizations. The board is only organizing the state to get the funds required to erect the Kaussa building at Chicago and to pay the expensee of making a state exhibi-tion. While the money is all import-ant, the gathering of it is but a small part of the work of the board in organzing the state. This is shown by the charter form which the board rec mends for the use of local organiza-

tions, which reads:
"That the purposes for which .nis
corporation is formed are: To develop natural resources and encourage the industries of ——county, state of Kansas; promote science, art, and ducation; and promote immigration by collecting necessary funds, and col-lecting materials illustrating the resources, development, history and progress of —— county, and forwarding the same to the Board of Managers Kansas Exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition "Corporation," and aid said corporation in making an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinous, in the year 1893."

The scope of the plans of the organization does not stop at temporary or-ganization for the purpose of raising funds, but that the local organizations be kept intact to serve the other purposes mentioned in the proposed char-ter, and kept full of interest and industry in those directions up to the close of the fair itself. .

It may result that these organizations will prove of such value in combining local effort and directing it, that they may be permanently maintained to serve the purposes and do the work for counties which is done for cities by boards of trade.

The State House Dome.

At almost any time of the day individuals may be seen in the vicinity of Ninth street and Jackson or Kansas svenue, craning their necks with their faces turned toward the dome of the

They are watching the workmen engaged on the dome of the state capitol, who appear utterly oblivious to the fact that they are 250 feet above the earth. A misstep would mean sure and almost instant destruction, but the recklessness of the men is appalling to the spectator who observes them from terra

A glimpee at the men from the dome itself, however, puts them in a different position. They work and move about upon projections and braces which apvery narrow when seen from the earth, but which are really broad and afford a very secure foothold. No one has fallen from the dome since work on the exterior was commenced.

It is thought that within two weeks the dome will be covered, when work will be abandoned for the winter.

The covering of the dome consists first of tiling, which is fastened securely to the braces. This is covered with an inch thickness of cement. When the cement becomes hardened, the outer covering, which consists of copper plates, is put on. The plates vary in size and are about one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

The Women's World's Fair Meeting. In response to the call issued by Mrs. Hanback and Mrs. Mitchell, the lady managers of the Columbian exposition, to those interested in the Kansas exhibit, quite a number of ladies seembled in the parlors of the Copeland.

After some discussion, a temporary organization was effected by ele Mrs. J. K. Hudson chairman and Mrs.

Helen T. Butterfield, secretary. Mrs. Hanback then addressed the meeting, stating the plan of work. She said the idea was to effect an organization in each of the counties of the state, and from that sub-organizations would be effected in the various parts of each county, for the purpose of enlisting the women in gathering statistics relative to woman's work, and in making as complete an exhibit as possible. Mrs. Hanback graphically described the woman's building, where the various exhibits will be made, and stated that the board of managers were particularly anxious that the Kansas exhibit should be a creditable one.

Mrs. Mitchell spoke of the impo of a thorough organization thr each county. She also told how the charitable work of women would be

represented at the world's fair.

The lady managers are thoroughly interested in their work and succeeded in arousing a great deal of entensia among those present.

A Unique School Paper. A new feature has been introduced in Sumner school, Topeka, which is proving a great source of interest to the pupils, as well as being a novel source of instruction.

The teacher, F. H. Ayers, has estab lished a bi-monthly paper which is called the Sumner Times. All the work on the paper is by the pupils them-selves, and what is more they do not use one font of type or any of the usual furnishings of a printing office. Everything is printed with a pen by various pupils. It is an eight-page publication in two wide double-columns, and is printed in magazine form. Nearly the

in two wide double-columns, and is printed in magazine form. Nearly the entire contents are made up of original productions of the pupils, of both postry and proce. Several unique heads, letters and illustrations also appear.

The work is done by a mimmeograph, and 200 copies are issued every two reals, each pupil in school being supplied with one. The work is done in odd bours. The members of the school look forward with a great deal of impa-

"Yee," said the censible girl, "she's beiress, but I'm afraid she does'nt know to hasband her resources." "Oh, yes does," was the reply, "she's engaged to married now."

fra. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Chil ren tecthing, softens the gums, reduces inflam nation, aliays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Insurance solicitor: Well, doctor, have you examined this new client? Doctor: I hadn't thought it necessary. You, see I've been treating him for the last seven years. I. S.: That's enough, doctor. If he survived that he must be a man of wonderful vitality.

od Positions secured all competent orthand pupils by W. G. Chaffee, Oswego, N.Y. The self-made man should never marry sailor-made girl.

Dr. Foote's new pamphlet on Varicocels tells il about it, and what all men ought to know. ent (sealed) for 10 cents. Hox 788, New York. "That's what you might call cutting a well," said the surgeon, as he lanced a big

LADIES send 2 (2 ct.) stamps for samp Queen of Fashion. 48 E. 14 Bt., N. Y. City

We hope that General E. Burd Grubb's ew wife will not call him "Canary Seed" as pet name.

Deserving Confidence. - There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Brownian Traceurs. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial diseases, Coughs, and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

The people of Aix-les-Baines are charmed with Mark Twain's manner of reaching his

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This nouse places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will re-uurn you Book, Brautiful Lithographs or Samples Free.

"I'm very forgiving," said Satan. "No natter how much a man abuses me, when he comes to my place he is sure to be warmly received."

Through Steeping Cars Kansas City to Hot Springs.

Commencing November 15, the Mo. Pac. Railway Company will resume its through sleeping car service between Kansas City and Hot Springs, Arkansas, "the World's Sanitarium and Resort," leaving Kansas City 9:10 p. m., via the "Wagoner Route" through the beautiful Indian Territory and Arkansas Valley via Coffeyville, Wagoner, Ft. Gibson, Van Buren, Ft. Smith and Little Rock. For tickets, Descriptive and Illustrated pamphlet and further information call on or address Company's Agents or H. C. Townsend, G. P. Agt., St. Louis.

"My client can clear himself, I feel sure if you will only give him time," pleaded the awyer. And the kind-hearted judge gave

Florida Fast Line

If you are contemplating a trip to Florida this winter you must remember that the Florida Fast Trains leave Kansas City on the Wabash railroad. The time is shorter than via any other line. The sleeping car accommodations are perfect, having been long established.

Remember that no other line out of Kansas City makes faster time than the Wabash to Wabash ticket offices: 1040 Union avenue

H. N. GARLAND,

Some of Tennyson's early poetry wanten with ink that has since faded entire rom the original manuscript. These manuscript was a single fact of the control o

Carrie: George has asked me to be his wife. I hope he loves me. You don't sup-pose he wants me only for my money, hats: I don't know, but some men will de

Ye Cold. Silent Moon. Young Lady: The astronomers have found

now on the moon.

Old Lady: That explains it. I never could make out what that man in the moon was loing with a bundle of brooms over his shoulder. They must be anow shovels.—

Street & Smith's Good News.

At the Marriage of a Young and Charming Girl to and Old and Infirm Man.—Mr. B: Poor Clara! What a pity she should sell her-self to that wheezy old atteleton. Mrs. B.: My dear, it is not a sale only a lease.

Of all the bores I ever met
He maketh me most sad
Who relates his petty vices
To make me think he's bad.

Woman is like a cigar. You can be filling by the wrapper.

The theatrical mechanic is not some, but he often finds it necessary a scene. Justice is blind, but not so much a nan who goes to law with the idea to ure to get justice.

"Talk isn't so chesp after all," the orator when he came to settle t rapher's bill.

Miss Willard denounces cider. Well, cid

Grace: Maude says she was born 1872: thel: Well, she never could remember daise t school, and of course her memory gets one as she grows older.

Millicent: Arthur is so noble, so high-pred— Millicent's Pa: He will be high 'meat for Towner some night in the near fu-ure if he doesn't cease his visits here."



ONE ENJOYS Noth the method and results who Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanes the system effectually, dispels colds, hea aches and fevers and cures habitu constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever proonly remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-septable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"German Syrup

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed -I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to eport my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New A Safe

Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90. Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J

ELY'8 CTARRA CREAM -BALM sorbed, effectually cleaning the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy meretions. It HAY FEVER

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVE

lealthy secre

THE WAY TO GO.

You have seen California frequently thoused in newspapers and magazines. Per a friend has been there, and writes ent astic letters back home about the cit and the fruits. It makes you anxious the country for yourself.

THE TIME TO GO is in the Fall and Winter

work here is least preming and Califor-nia climate is most pleasing.

WAY TO GO THE is via Santa FeRoute, on one of that Impopular, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and lesing Kannas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnish with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, et Second-class tickets honored. Write to T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Ross Topeka, Kan., for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

SOAP 99. Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE